

## A NEW XANTHID CRAB FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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(Communicated by H. M. Hale.)

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### PLATE IV.

The specimens here described were submitted to me by Mr. Herbert M. Hale, Curator of the South Australian Museum. They appear to be representatives of a new species.

#### *Heteropanope vincentiana*, n. sp.

*Type-locality*.—Port Willunga, Gulf St. Vincent, South Australia; Feb., 1895; W. J. Kimber, collector; female holotype, in South Australian Museum (Reg. No., C. 1849); male paratype in U.S. National Museum.

*Measurements*.—Female holotype, length of carapace 20, width of same 30.7, width of front 8.2, fronto-orbital width 15.7, chord of antero-lateral margin (to tip of last tooth) 10, length of major palm at its middle 15.6, greatest width of same 12.8, thickness 8, length of dactylus 13.6, approximate length of second ambulatory leg 40.5 mm.

*Description*.—Carapace (fig. 1)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as broad as long, antero-lateral margins thick, arcuate, shorter than the postero-lateral, cut into 4 blunt teeth, the first of which is distant from the orbit and is shallow and lobiform. No tooth at outer angle of orbit. Front deflexed, its margin invisible in dorsal view; its middle third is most advanced. Three shallow sinuses (fig. 2) divide the margin, forming a slight projection either side of the middle and a low, blunt, subrectangular tooth at each outer angle. A narrow, shallow furrow runs parallel and close to the margin. A rounded sinus separates the front from the obtuse inner angle of the orbit. Outer lower sinus of orbit shallow; inner half of lower margin arcuate.

Dorsal surface nearly flat in its posterior half; anterior half rounding downward. Regions scarcely indicated, except the narrow, anterior part of the mesogastric, from which a shallow median furrow is continued part way to the edge of the front. Anterior and antero-lateral regions coarsely and closely granulate; they are crossed by an irregular transverse furrow, a little behind the orbits. A transverse ridge runs inward from the last lateral tooth, extending less than half way to the median line. The granules become smaller, lower and gradually disappear on the postero-lateral regions. Smooth area punctate. Lower surface of carapace granulate.

The broad basal article of the antenna just touches with its inner angle the tip of the turned-down edge of the front; the outer angle of the same segment stands in the orbital hiatus. Ridges of endostome strong. The exognath of the outer maxilliped reaches just to the outer distal angle of the merus of the endognath (fig. 2); the merus has two deep, oblique curved furrows which enclose an oblong space; the impression on the ischium of the endognath is sharp (fig. 4) and is not continued at either end to the margin.

Chelipeds stout, very unequal. Merus of major cheliped nearly as broad as its greatest length; carpus heavy, its inner tuberculiform tooth a little behind the

middle of the margin; palm (fig. 3) high and thick, upper and lower margins convex, surface granulate-eroded in its upper half, punctate; fingers nearly horizontal; two large, low teeth on the basal three-fifth of the fixed finger; a large, backward-pointing, basal tooth on the dactylus; fingers brown in the preserved specimen, the colour ending in a scalloped edge at base of fixed finger. Minor cheliped similar, but fingers deflexed, deeply grooved, prehensile edges armed with alternating larger and two or three smaller teeth; fingers not gaping; colour not reaching palm. Legs long (fig. 1), the longer ones about twice as long as carapace, rather narrow, punctate and more or less rough; merus with a row of short, blunt spines above, lower surface rough with truncate granules; carpus, propodus and dactylus rough with sockets which are furnished with longish hairs; dactylus nearly straight, having a deep furrow on each side and terminating in a slender, bent, horny tip.

The abdomen of a male paratype (fig. 4) is rather broad; the third to sixth segments inclusive taken together have concave side margins; third, fourth and fifth segments of subequal length; sixth and seventh segments progressively longer.

This species may be recognised by its unusual width, coarse granulation and absence of hair from the carapace.

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#### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IV.

##### *Heteropanope vincentiana.*

- Fig. 1. Dorsal view of ♀ holotype (nat. size).  
 Fig. 2. Front view of ♀ holotype (nat. size).  
 Fig. 3. Outer view of major chela of ♀ holotype (nat. size).  
 Fig. 4. Ventral view of ♂ paratype (x 1½).
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